***Core-Java MCQ***

**Chapter One:**

1. Which is not a JDK component?

(a) Java SE libraries (b) Tools & Tools API

**(c) Java programming language** (d) Platform Specific JVMs

Ans: C

2. Java programming language is a

**(a) Concurrent** (b) Scripting

(c) Row Type **(d) Strongly typed**

Ans: A,d

3. What is Jar?

(a) Document generator (b) Java debugger

**(c) Archiv file creator** (d) Compiler tools

Ans: C

4. What is the function of javadoc?

(a) Java compiler (b) Java launcher

**(c) Api document generator** (d) Debuger

Ans: C

5. What is abbreviation of COBRA?

(a) Commission of Broker Architect

(b) Common output request broker Architect

(c) Common object request broker architect

**(d) Common object request broker architecture**

Ans: D

6. JMX means.

**(a) Java Monitoring and Management console**

(b) Java Monitoring and exists

(c) Java monitoring and membership console

(d) Java Monitoring and Managing console

Ans: A

7. Integral libraries deal with the network technologist.

**(a) RMI** **(b) COBRA** **(c) JDBCTM**  **(d) JNDI**

Ans: A,B,C,D

8. Which is the Java debugger?

(a) Javac **(b) Jdb**

(c) Java (d) Javadoc

Ans: B

9. Which tools help to create application that work across a network?

**(a) RMI** (b) CORBA

(c) Internationalization tools (d) Java deployment tools

Ans: A

10. JFram,Jpanel are include in ------- library?

(a) Java.lang (b) Java.util

(c) Java.io **(d) Java.swing**

Ans: D

11. Input and Output support classes are-

**(a) File** **(b) Reader** **(c) Writer** (d) Enum

Ans: A,B,C

12. Which tools create applet for browser?

(a) Java web start **(b) Java plug-in**

(c) Both a & b (d) None

Ans: B

13. The Client VM is tuned for-

(a) Program execution Speed **(b) Reducing start-up time**

**(c) Memory foot print** (d) All of above

Ans: B, C

14. Which classes are loaded first?

(a) Main classes (b) Sub-classes

**(c) Local classes** (d) Imported classes

Ans: C

15. Which Keyword does not return any value?

**(a) void** (b) static

(c) public (d) String args[ ]

Ans: A

16. What is JVM.

(a) Java Verifying Management(b) Java Virtual Member (c) Java virtual Manager (**d)Java Virtual Machine**

Ans: D

17. The purpose of Java.lang is.....

**(a) Fundamental classes of the Java** **programming language** (b) Utility classes

(c) Arbitrary precision math support

Ans: A

18. JRE means.

(a) Java Real Execution

(b) Java Recorded Environment

**(c) Java Runtime Environment**

(d) Java Routine Environment

Ans: C

19. Which library is following that contain Array list, Calender & Date.

(a) Java.net (b) Java.math

(c) Java.lang **(d) Java.util**

Ans: D

20. When the PATH variable is not set properly to include the Javac compiler. Which Error is shown?

(a) Cannot resolve symble **(b) Command not found** (c) Invalid method declaration (d) Could not found main class

Ans: B

21. The relationship between a Java technology application, the JVM implementation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

**(b) Operating system (OS)**

**(c) Hardware Platform**

(d) all of above.

Ans : B,C

**Chapter Two:**

1. What does a class represent?

**(a) Type definition** (**b) Class Type**

(c) Defines data (d) virtual entity

Ans: A,B

2. An object has both State and Behaviour....

**(a) True** (b) False

Ans: A

3. How many of java class file format are?

**(a) Two** (b) Four

(c) Eight (d) Three

Ans: A

4. What is Application main class?

(a) It has Main Method (b) It is Entry Point

(c) It is Launch Class **(d) above all**

Ans: D

5. How many primitive data type in Java prog.language

(a) 2 (b) 4

**(c) 8**  (d) 10

Ans: C

6. What type of views of java application?

**(a) 2**  (b) 4

(c) 8 (d) 10

Ans: A

7. How do you create a Java class source file?

(a) Using web file **(b) Using text editor**

(c) Using CMD (d) Using Picture editor

Ans: B

8. Which is not true for Return method?

(a) double getBalance{//...}

**(b) void deposit(double sum) {//.....}**

(c) String getCustomer () {//....}

(d) String getDetails () {//.....}

Ans: B

9. Who contains field initialization code?

**(a) Constructor** (b) Methods

(c) Fields (d) loops

Ans: A

10. Java technology provides a garbage collection

to dispose of

**(a) Unwanted object**

**(b) Any object that is no longer referenced**

**(c) An object that has no reference variables**

**(d) All of above**

Ans: D

11. The String class is define-------package.

(a) Java.util package (b) Java.io package

**(c) Java.lang package** (d) None

Ans: C

12. Which is true for UML?

**(a) Unified Modelling Language**

(b) United Modelling Language

(c) Universal Modelling Language

(d) Unified Machine Language

Ans: A

13. Which view represent During execution?

(a) Static view **(b) Dynamic view**

(c) Both a & b (d) None

Ans: B

14. What is ATM?

**(a) Automatic Teller Machine.** (b) Auto Transaction Machine. (c) Both a & b

(d) None

Ans: A

15. How can we declaring an object?

**(a) Account myAcc;**

**myAcc = new Account();**

**(b) Account myAcc = new Account();**

**(c) Account myAcc = new Account(“diit”);**

**(d) a,b,c**

Ans: D

16. When a Dynamic view occurs?

(a) Compiled time **(b) Execution time**

(c) Coding time (d) a,b,c

Ans: B

17. double getBalance() what does it do?

**(a) Return previous balance.**

**(b) Return current balance.**

(c) Get current account.

(d) A and B.

**Chapter Three:**

1. What is the full meaning of URL

(a) Universal Resource Location

**(b) Universal Resource Locator**

(c) Unique Resource Locator

(d) United Resource Locator

Ans: B

2. We can declare the foreign classes used by the..

(a) Main class **(b) New class**

(c) New constractor (d) New method

Ans: B

3. If you Omit the package Statement, the class is said to belong to the..

**(a) Default package** (b) No package

(c) Default class (d) None

Ans: A

4. Which Package’s classes are automatically imported?

(a) import Java.util package   
 **(b) import Java.lang package** (c) import Java.io package(d) import Java.swing package

Ans: **B**

5. Where the import statement are declared?

(a) after the package statement

(b) before the class declaration

**(c) Between the package statement and the class declaration** (d) any where

Ans: C

6. Which syntax is true for import all the classes from a single package.

**(a) import Java.util.\*;**

(b) import Java.lang.\*;

(c) import Java.util.date;

(d) import Java.util.\*

Ans: A

7. Which is the simplest syntax for a field declaration?

**(a) data-type identifier ;**

**(b) double price;**

(c) data-type identifier = initial\_value;

(d) double price = 25.50

Ans: A,B

8. Which is following syntax enables multiple

field declarations of the same data type

using a single declaration statement?

(a)-data\_type identifier1 +identifier2+

identifier3;

**(b) data\_type identifier1, identifier2,**

**identifier3;**

(c) only b

(d) a & b

Ans: B

9. How many group categories in

primitive data type?

(a) eight **(b) four**

(c) two (d) one

Ans: b

10. Why Class type are used to?

**(a) more complex type (b) create object**

(c) create class (d) all of them

Ans: A,B

11. How many broad categories has in Java data type?

**(a) Two** (b) four

(c) six (d) eight

Ans: A

12. Which data type support floating point data type?

(a) int **(b) double**

**(c) float** (d) long

Ans: B,C

13. Which range is true for int?

(a) -27 to 27-1 (byte) (b) -215 to 215-1 (short)

**(c) -231 to 231-1 (int)** (d) -263 to 263-1 (long)

Ans: C

14. Which integral type is true for integral categories?

**(a) byte (b) short**

**(c) int (d) long**

Ans: A,B,C,D

15. Which are true for 16 bits length?

**(a) char (b) long-64**

(c) int (d) short

Ans: A,B

16. Which is false for int?

(a) 2 (b) 077

**(c) X0BAAC** (d) 0XBAAC

Ans: C

17. Which is a octal value?

(a) 2 **(b) 0772**

(c) 0XBAACL (d) 809L

Ans: B (leading 0)

18. Which are true for double value?

(a) 100.25

(b) 100.25d

(c) 100.25D

**(d) all of above**

Ans: D

19. Which library has new classes added

with the first releases of JDK classes?

(a) Java commercial libraries

**(b) Open source class libraries**

(c) Java SE class libraries (d) in-house classes

Ans: B

20. A string literal is enclosed in\_\_\_\_?

(a) Single quote marks

**(b) double quote** **marks**

(c) both a and b (d) only a

Ans: B

21. Which classes to manipulate primitive data elements as objects?

(a) Main classes (b) local classes

**(c) Wrapper classes** (d) import classes

Ans : C

22. What is a valid naming rule of identifier?

**(a) Start with a letter (b) Start with underscore(\_)**

**(c) dollar sign($) (d) valid currency**

**symbles,**

Ans: A,B,C,D

23. Which is legal but not encouraged?

(a) \_sys\_var1 **(b) $change**

(c) user\_name (d) userName

Ans: B

24. An identifier cannot be a \_\_\_\_.

(a) $ (b) \_(underscore)

**(c) Keyword** (d) Valid currency symble

Ans: C

25. Most file systems do not support\_\_\_ charectures.

(a) ASCII characters (b) a-z

(c) A-Z **(d) Unicode**

Ans: D

26. Unicode can support characters that look the\_\_\_\_.

**(a) same**  (b) different

(c) new (d) ASCII

Ans: A

27. Whose don’t have return value?

(a) constructor (b) methods

(c) both a & b **(d) only a**

Ans: D

28. The name of the constructor must always be the same as the\_\_\_name.

**(a) class name** (b) methods name

(c) variable name (d) name

Ans: A

29. Every class has \_\_\_ constructor

**(a) one** (b) two

(c) many (d) three

Ans: A

30. Which is true for comment?

(a) //......... (b) /\* \*/

(c) /\*\* **\* \*/ (d) all of above**

Ans: D

31. We can use white space including....

(a) spacekey (b) tabs key

(c) new lines **(d) all of them**

Ans: D

32. Which keyword are not used in the Java programming language.

**(a) goto** (b) const

(c) both a & b (d) none

Ans: A

33. Which is right for written key word

**(a) lower case** (b) upper case

(c) All cape (d) intcape

Ans: A

34. Simple double clicking the icon for an executable, which is sufficient to launch the program

(a) source file **(b) JAR file**

(c) class File (d) Main file

Ans: B

**Chapter-4**

1. The ( = ) operator is used to

**a. It is not a sign for equality.**

b. do stand for equality, compares only values

c. do stand for equality,compares both values

and data type

Ans: a

2. what is the output

age=16

if(age<18 );

System.out.println("under age ");

System.out.println("well come")

**a. under age well come**

b. under age

c. well come

ans: a

3. what is the output

age=16

if(age<18 );

System.out.println("under age ");

else

System.out.println("well come")

a. under age well come

b. under age

c. well come

**d. Syntex error**

Ans: d

4. ch=-10;

switch(ch){

case 1 : ch++; break;

case 2 : ch++; break;

default: ch++;

case 3 : ch++; break;

case 4 : ch++;

}

System.out.println(ch)

**a. -8**

b. 8

c. 10

And: a

5. For the following code fregmant

for(i=10;i<3;i++)

System.out.println(i);

a. 12

b. No output

c. 10

Ans:b

6. For the following code fregmant

for(i=1;i<4;i++){

if (i<2) continue;

System.out.println(i);

}

a. 12

b. 23

c. 34

Ans: b

7. i=10;

while(i<=10){

i++;

}

how many times increase

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

ans: a

8. i=10;

while(i>10){

i--;

}

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

ans: c

9. i=10;

do{

i--;

}while(i>10)

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

ans: a

10. var i=0;

for (i=0;i<=10;i++)

{

if (i==3)

{

break;

}

System.out.println("The number is " + i);

System.out.println("<br />");

}

how many times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. 3

Ans: d

11. i=10;

while(i<=10){

i--;

}

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

Ans: d

12. The method interface defines the service performed by a method. The method interface

consists of the following elements:

**a. Return type of the method**

**b. Name of the method**

**c. Ordered parameter list of the method**

**d. All of the above**

Answer: d.

13. The method body implements behavior. Behavior is implemented using Java

technology language statements. You can

classify statements into the following groups:

**a. Expression statements.**

**b. Declaration statements.**

**c. Assignment statements.**

**d. Block statements.**

Answer: a, b, c, d.

14. Java technology supports both

binary and unary arithmetic operator.

The Binary arithmetic operators are:

**a. +**

**b. –**

c. ++

**d. %**

Answer: a, b, d

15. The Java programming language

supports bitwise operation on integral

data types. The Bitwise operator are:

**a. ^**

b. <

**c. >>**

d. <

Answer: a, c

16. Relational operators return a Boolean

result that is either true or false. The

relational operators are:

**a. >=**

**b. ==**

**c. !=**

**d. <=**

Answer: a, b, c, d.

17 . A block, sometimes called a

compound statement, is a group of

statements bound by opening and

closing braces\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. ( )

b. ( {} )

c. [ ]

d. None of the above.

Answer: b.

18. The java programming language

supports the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

statements for two- way and multiple

-way branching, respectively.

a. For

**b. If**

c. While

**d. Switch**

Answer: b, d.

19. The Java programming language

permits the comma separator in a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loop structure.

a. While ()

b. If ()

**c. For ()**

d. Switch ()

Answer: c.

20. Two rules apply to overloaded

methods:

**a. Argument lists must differ**

b. Argument lists may differ

**c. Return types can be different**

d. Return types can’t be different

Answer: a, c.

21. In the constructor call the method

use the \_\_\_\_keyword as an argument

to refer to the current object.

a. Loop

**b. This**

c. Overloading

d. None of the above.

Answer: b.

**Chapter-5(MCQ)**

1.Which are not benifits of

encapsulation?

(a)- Protecting data intrigrity.

**(b)- Hiding error duringexecution**.

(c)-Application maintability.

(d)-None of above.

ANS: b

2**.**  Which are following elements

To support encapsulation?

(a)-Constructor

(b)-Main() method

**(c)-Access modifiers**

(d)-Data type.

ANS: c

3.How many possible relationship

contex of the access level?

(a)-Five

(b)-Eight

**(c)-Four**

(d)-Two

ANS: c

4.How many modifiers we see in

java technology?

(a)-Seven

(b)-Six

(c)-Nine

**(d)-Four**

ANS: d

6.Which are following relationship

contex?

**(a)-Same package contex**

(b)-Same source file contex

**(c)-Subclass contex**

(d)-Local contex

ANS: a,c

7. Contex which applies to the

access of any member of the

class by a method in a different

class that a different package

called.

(a)-Same package contex

**(b)-Universe contex**

(c)-Subclass contex

(d)-None of above

ANS: b

8.Which is not type of access modifiers?

(a)-Private

**(b)-Client**

**(c)-Server**

(d)-Public

ANS: b,c

9 . Is the separation or hide data

types interface from data types

(class’s) implementation.

**(a)-Encapsulation**

(b)-Polymorphism

(c)-Data intrigrity

(d)-Maintability.

ANS: a

10.You can use the static keyword to declare

**(a)-Fields**

**(b)-Methods**

**(c)-Nested class**

**(d)-All**

ANS: d

11. The package statement enables

the encapsulation of \_\_\_\_class into

package.

(a)-Different

(b)-Grouped

**(c)-Related**

(d)-Main

ANS: c

12.The class statement encapsulates…

**(a)-Attributes**

**(b)-Constructor**

**(c)-A&b**

(d)-Subclas

ANS: c

13.The subclass contex applies to

the inheritance of any member

of the class by a child class in

which is true.

**a)-Same package**

b)-Different package

c)-Same class

d)-Different class

ANS: a

14.Static keyword is used to declare

the nested class. The statement is..

**a)-True**

b)-False

ANS: a

15.The consequence that a static

method can’t access variables

other then the…

**a)-Local variable**

**b)-Static attributes**

**c)-It’s parameter’s**

d)-as & b

ANS: a,b,c

16.Static import can make your

program…

a)-More maintainable

**b)-More readable**

c)-More complex

d)-More harmful.

ANS: b

**Chapter Six:**

Q-1: Why does Array used?

**Ans. Array is used to group objects of the**

**same type.**

Q-2: What does Array do?

**Ans. Array enables you to refer to the group**

**of objects by a common name.**

Q-3: How many ways can you declare Array?

**Ans. We can declare array in any type**

**either primitive or class.**

Q-4. what do you mean by declare Arrays

with[] to the left?

**Ans. When declare Arrays with brackets**

**[] to the left, the [] apply to all variables**

**to the right of the brackets.**

**Example-**

**Char [] myChar, yourChar, theirChar**

Q-5. when does An array consider as object?

**Ans. An Array is an object when the array is**

**made up of primitive types, and as well as**

**their class types, the deceleration does not**

**create object itself.**

Q-6. what is Array?

**Ans. An array is a collection of same type**

**of data. An array element begins with zero**

**and less than array length.**

**Chapter Seven:**

1.Inheritance don’t allows you to create

sub classes from existing classes.

(a) True

**(b) false**

Ans: B

2. Whose are benefits of Inheritance?

**(a) Enables the creation of specialized**

**types**

**(b) Eliminates duplication.**

**(c) Assists maintainability**

Ans: A,B,C

3. To creat a new class from an existing

class is called\_\_\_\_.

(a) class (b) main class

(c) supper class **(d) sub class**

Ans: D

4. Which are steps of creating sub-class.

**(a) select true parent class**

**(b) determine what is inherited from**

**the parent class**

**(c) Declare the subclass**

**(d) Add attributes and methods specific**

**the sub class**

Ans: **A,B,C,D**

5. Which are methods Inheritance Rules?

**(a) private (b) default**

**(c) protected (d) public**

Ans: A,B,C,D

6. Whose are not Inherited and accessible?

(a) protected

(b) public

**(c) private**

(d) default

Ans: C

7. Whose type match override?

**(a) name**

**(b) return type**

**(c) argument list**

(d) data

Ans: A,B,C

8. Employee e = new manager();

Using the variable e as is we can access

the object.

**(a) True** (b) False

Ans: A

**Chapter Nine:**

1.The following statements apply to an

abstract class-

**a)-an abstract class declaration must**

**contain the abstract keyword.**

**b. an abstract class contain abstract**

**methods.**

**c. an abstract class contain concreat**

**methods.**

**d. an abstract class contain attribute**

**declarations.**

Ans: a,b,c,d

2. The method of an interface are implement

by a-

**a. class**

b. method

c. attribute

d. none of them

Ans:a

3. The public interface of a class is a contract

between the client code and the class

that provides the service-

**a)-contreate classes implement each method.**

**b)-Abstract classes can defer the implementation**

**by declaring the method to be abstract.**

**c)-java interfaces declare only contact and**

**no implementation.**

**d)-above all.**

Ans: d

4. Top level classes can be declared only-

a.private.

**b.public.**

**c.default.**

d.none of them.

Ans:b,c

5.Nasted class can be divided into-

**a.two categories**.

b.three categories.

c.four categories.

d.five categories.

Ans:a

6.Nasted classes often are used to implement-

a.main class

b.sub class

**c.helper classes.**

d.none of them

Ans:c

7.An anonymous class is-

**a.always an inner class and implicitily**

**final.**

**b.never abstract and never static**.

**c.a and b.**

d.none of them.

Ans:c

8.Anonymous inner classes are most useful

under the following circumstances-

**a.when the declaration and usage of the**

**class are adjacent.**

**b.when the class code is short.**

c.none of them.

**d.a and b.**

Ans:d

9.There are two special kinds of inner classess

**a.local inner classes**

**b.anonymous inner classes**

c.nested classes

**d.a+b**

e.b+c

Ans:d

10.A declaration of an enumerated

Type can contain

**a.data fields**

**b.method definition**

**c.a+b**

d.none of them

Ans:c

11. Enummerated types with

**a.fields**

**b.methods**

**c.constructors**

d.a+b

Ans:a,b,c

12.There are several benefits to using

nested classes

**a)-.new levels of encapsulation**

**b)-improved readabilities and maintainability**

**of your code**

**c)-.more levels for organizing a class hierarchy**

d.)-b+c

Ans:a,b,c

13.A class can implement more than one interface.

**a.true**

b.false

Ans:a

14.An interface can contain only the following

**a.constants**

**b.method interfaces**

**c.a+b**

d.none of them

Ans:c

15. An abstract class is a class that is declared

.it can contain zero or more abstract methods.

**a.true**

b.false

Ans:a

16. An absract method is a method interface declaration without the corresponding body.

**a.true**

b.false

Ans:a

17. An absract method is a method interface declaration with the corresponding body.

a.true

**b.false**

Ans:b

Java written By Reza 17.12.2013

**Chapter: 10**

**Using generics and collections Framework:**

* A collection is a single object

managing a group of objects.

* The objects in the collection are

called elements.

* The collections API contain interfaces

that group objects as one of the

following:

**Collections:**

* A group of objects known as elements;Implementations determine whether there is specific ordering.
* And duplicates are permitted.

**Set:**

An unordered collection; no duplicate

are permitted.

**List:**

An ordered list, but duplicates are

permitted.

* **Generics add stability to your code by making more of your bugs detectable at compile time.**
* **HashSet:** The HashSet is one example of a class that supplies an implementation of the Set interface.
* **SortedSet**: The SortedSet interface extends the Set interface. The classess that implement SortedSet enforce total ordering on its elements.
* **TreeSet**: TreeSet implements the SortedSet interface.

**Note:**

* **The ArrayList and Linkedlist** classes supply an implementation of the list interface.
* Collection API includes many more methods, more interfaces and several intermediate abstract classess.
* **The map Interface:**

Maps are sometimes called Associative Array.

A map object describes mappings from keys to values.

A map object does not allow duplicate or null keys and a key can map to one value at most.

The map interface provides three methods that allow map contents to be views as collections.

* **entrySet:** Returns a Set that contains all the key value pairs.
* **keyset:** Returns a Set of all the keys in map.
* **Values:** Return a collection containing

all the values contained in the map.

**Map Interface**:

The Map Interface does not

extend the collection interface because it

represents mappings and not a collection

of objects.

**SortedMap**: The **SortedMap interface** extends the Map interface. Some classes ( HashMap, TreeMap, IdentityHashMao and WeekHashMap) implement Map interface.

**Legacy Collection Classes :**

* **Vector Class** implements the List interface.
* **Stack Class** is an extension of Vector that adds the typical stack operations such as push, pop, and peek.
* **HastTable** is an implementation of Map.
* **Properties class** is an extension of HashTable that only uses Strings for keys and values.

**Note: E**ach of above collections has an elements method that returns an Enumeration object.

**Enumeration** is the interface similar to,( but in compatible with) Iterator interface. Example-hastnext is replaced by hashMoreElememnts in the Enumeration interface.